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EX-101
C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
NOFORN

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Industrial and General
Information on Tashkent

DATE DISTR. 21 May 1962

NO. PAGES 2

REFERENCES

50X1-HUM

DATE OF
INFO.

PLACE &
DATE ACQ.

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")																	

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The following attachments containing industrial and general information on Tashkent [redacted]

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Attachment 1 is a two-page report on changes in working hours and pay scale for workers in Tashkent during May and July 1960. Administrative employees (white-collar workers) of the Pushno-mekhovaya Baza (Fur Base) had to work only seven hours each day and six hours on Saturdays. The new working hours were from 0800 to 1600 hours including one hour for lunch. No adjustments were made in their salaries. The working hours for the [other] workers remained unchanged. [redacted]

[redacted] this regulation applied to all white-collar workers in Tashkent. In June 1960, the Fur Base posted an order that beginning 1 July 1960, the pay scale for construction workers would be changed. Henceforth, all construction workers would receive a straight salary based entirely on job category (razryad), and the work order sheet (naryad) would no longer be written. Examples of the new wages were as follows:

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6th category workers	1200 rubles per month	
5th category workers	1000 rubles per month	50X1-HUM
4th category workers	800 rubles per month	
3rd category workers or helpers	450 rubles per month	50X1-HUM

Attachment 2 is a report describing the location and construction of a cold storage plant in Tashkent. [redacted]

[redacted] the construction of a reputed cold storage plant located about one and a half km west of Kuylyukskoye shosse, between the Marasu stream and the Chirchik River. The building was about 50 meters wide and 60 meters long, with walls of poured reinforced concrete about half a meter thick. The building extended ten meters below the surface of the ground and a normal one-story height above the ground. A [redacted] sketch of the plant's location is included.

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Attachments 3 and 4, two reports [redacted] describe maintenance of buildings in the Oktyabrskiy Rayon of Tashkent and some miscellaneous locations in the city. Attachment 3 includes an overlay of the Tashkent city base map on which three features of the city are pinpointed; Park Ostrovskogo, ulitsa Dzhar Kucha, and Park i/n Gagarin.

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Attachment 5 is a one-page report on the assembly and production of the SKhS 1-2 (Tractor-mounted Cotton Picker) at TASHSELMASH in Tashkent. [redacted]

[redacted] the final assembly of the SKhS 1-2, performed on a conveyer 40-50 meters long. The major operations in the final assembly were: installing wheels on the chassis, mounting a 22-hp motor, installing a storage bin, and attaching the cotton picker. Twenty-five men worked on the conveyer and their monthly norm was 18 tractor-mounted cotton pickers, although the usual production was 14 to 16 a month.

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Attachment 6 is a one-page report [redacted] describes [redacted] a plumber's assistant with a team installing toilets and connecting sewer pipes in the central streets of Tashkent.

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Attachment 7 is a four-page report describing the organization and activities of the Glavmetallo baza (Chief Metal Base) located at 105 ulitsa Shota Rustaveli in Tashkent. This organization was the central storage depot for all metals used in industries in Tashkent and all Uzbek SSR except for direct deliveries of metal consignments to plants by the railroad administration.

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INFORMATION REPORT

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. Change in Pay Scale for Construction
Workers in Tashkent
2. Change in Working Hours for Admini-
strative Employees in Tashkent

DATE OF REPORT 7 - OCT 1960

NO. PAGES 2

REFERENCES

DATE OF
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1. During the first week of June 1960 the Pushno-mekhovaya Baza (Fur Base), at No. 51 ulitsa Shota Rustaveli, Tashkent, posted an order that beginning July 1, 1960, the pay scale for their construction workers would be changed. All construction workers would henceforth receive a straight salary based entirely on the job category (razryad), and the work order sheet (naryad) would no longer be written. Examples of the new wages were as follows:

6th category workers	1200 rubles per month
5th category workers	1000 rubles per month
4th category workers	800 rubles per month
3rd category workers or helpers	450 rubles per month

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3. Most of the construction workers expressed [] great satisfaction about the issuance of this order for the following reasons:

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- a. The pace of the work from then on would be set by the workers and not by the supervisors, and the drudgery would, therefore, be reduced.
- b. The supervisory personnel would no longer be able to manipulate the payroll and thereby enrich themselves as had been widely done previously.

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[] the new order would last only a few months because the efficiency would drop to such an extent that construction enterprises would not be able to meet their quotas.

4. Starting May 1, 1960, the administrative employees (white collar workers) of the Pushno-mekhovaya Baza had to work only seven hours each day and six hours on Saturdays. The new working hours were from 0800 to 1600 hours including one hour for lunch. No adjustments were made in their salaries. The working hours for the workers remained unchanged.

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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	USSR (Uzbek SSR)	REPORT		50X1-HUM
SUBJECT	Construction of a Cold Storage Plant in Tashkent	DATE OF REPORT	30 October 1961	
		NO. PAGES	2	
		REFERENCES		

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1. [redacted] the construction administration UNR No. 972 (Upravleniye Nabora Rabochikh) in Tashkent [redacted] the construction of a reputed cold storage plant located about one and a half kilometers west of Kuylyukskoye shosse, between the Karasu Stream and the Chirchik River in Tashkent. A [redacted] sketch [redacted] of this location appears on page 2.
2. The structure was about 50 meters wide by 60 meters long, with walls of poured reinforced concrete about half a meter thick. The building extended ten meters below the surface of the ground and a normal one-story height above the ground.
3. During construction it was commonly known that the building would serve as a cold storage warehouse for perishable foods. [redacted]

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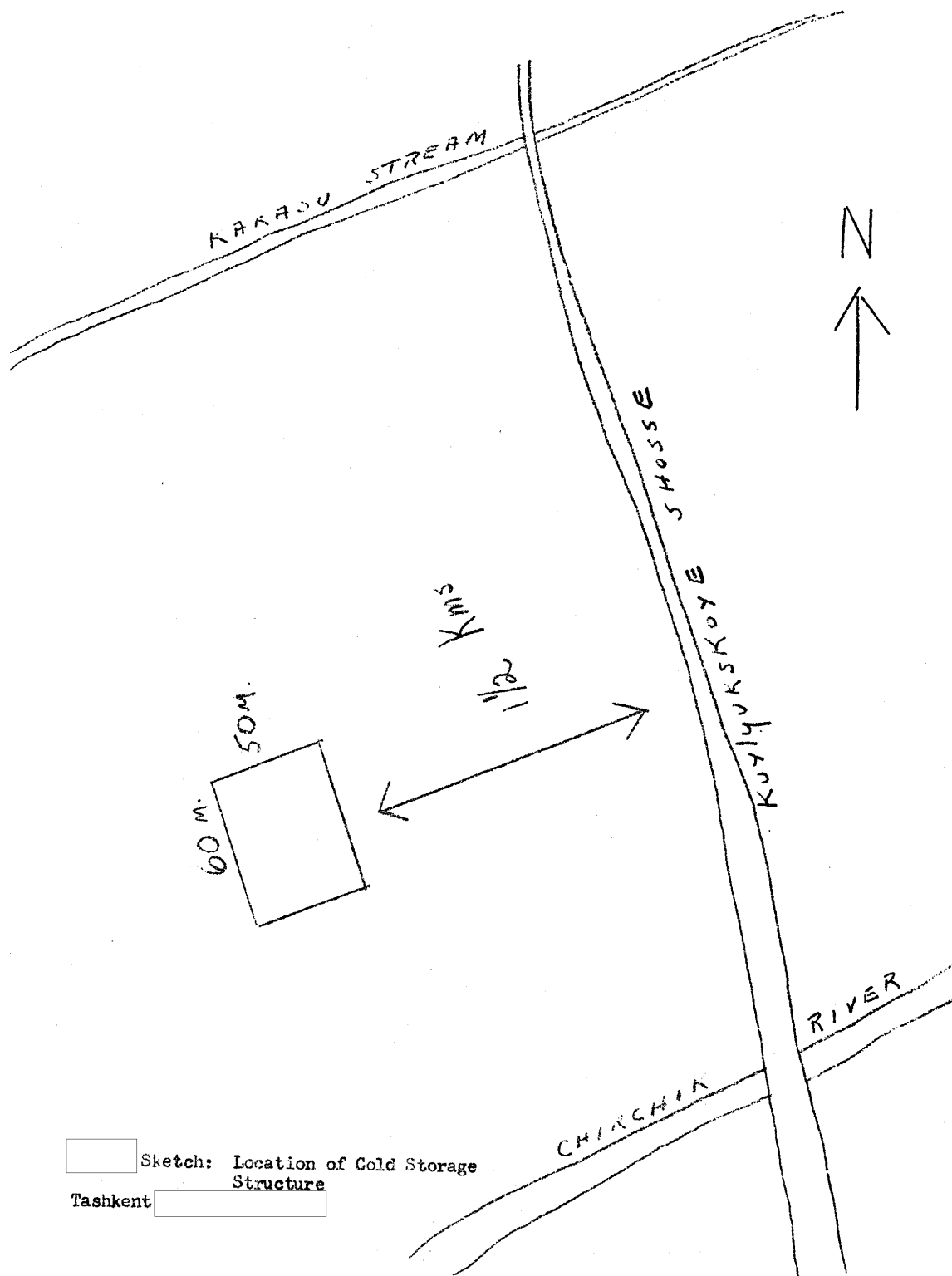
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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Miscellaneous Locations in Tashkent

DATE OF REPORT 9 November 1961

NO. PAGES 2

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Attached is an overlay of the Tashkent City Base Map whereon are pinpointed the following locations in Tashkent:

1. Park Ostrovskogo. In the center of the park is a large building called Dvorets Ostrovskogo which belongs to the Pioneer Organization of Tashkent and is used by them for meetings and recreational purposes.
2. Dzhar Kucha Street - about six meters wide; not asphalted.
3. Park i/n Gagarin. This park was finished in May 1961 and was then given this name.

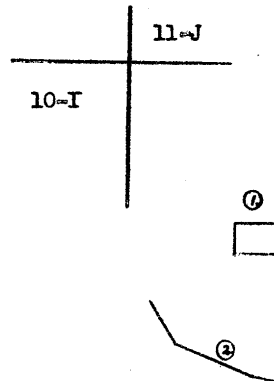
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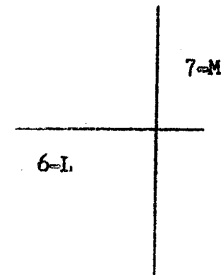
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1. Park Ostrovskogo
2. Dzhar Kucha Street
3. Park i/n Gagarin



Overlay over Tashkent City Base Map Pinpointing the above locations.

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[REDACTED] INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT [REDACTED]

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SUBJECT Maintenance of Buildings in the
Oktyabr'skiy Rayon of Tashkent

DATE OF REPORT 9 November 1961

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES

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1. The Remstroy Kontora (Repair and Construction Office) of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon (district) of Tashkent was charged with the maintenance of all buildings in this district. [REDACTED]
2. During this time the Remstroy Kontora employed 500 laborers, three team leaders, eight prorabs, five bookkeepers, two typists, one engineer, and one manager. Its budget for 1961 was 12 million old rubles for the repair of housing and four million old rubles for the repair of district buildings, mostly schools.
3. Considering the fact that the Oktyabr'skiy district was the largest in Tashkent, encompassing the oldest section of the city with the poorest housing, Remstroy Kontora was presented with an impossible task. Neither the labor force nor the money allocations were remotely adequate to effect the necessary repairs. The situation became increasingly worse in the last five years and 60 per cent of the Oktyabr'skiy district could be classified as a slum area. [REDACTED] about a billion old rubles each year would be necessary for the maintenance of all the buildings in this district.
4. Complaints voiced by the inhabitants received the standard reply that the buildings in the district were not worth saving. The city officials claimed to have a master plan whereby the district would be razed and re-built completely, but no plan had been published as yet. Until 1959 no one believed the assertions, but in that year the city council of Tashkent issued and published an order prohibiting the construction of any new building in the Oktyabr'skiy district and that order was still in force.

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Production of Tractor-Mounted Cotton
Pickers at Tashsel'mash

DATE OF REPORT 28 November 1961

NO. PAGES 1

REFERENCES

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DATE OF
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1. Until May 1959 the Tashkent Agricultural Machinery Manufacturing Plant (Tashsel'mash) brought in ready-assembled tractors to which its own production of cotton pickers were connected. Each was a separate unit, so that when the cotton picker was not in use, it could be detached from the tractor and the tractor put to some other use. In May 1959 Tashsel'mash began to produce the "S Kh S 1-2" which was an inseparable unit of tractor and cotton picker.
2. [redacted] the chassis of the S Kh S 1-2 was manufactured at the plant and [redacted] some other small parts were made there. However, such parts as the wheels, motor, storage drum, radiator, gas tank, and oil tank were all shipped to Tashsel'mash for final assembly.
3. [redacted] the final assembly of the S Kh S 1-2, performed on a conveyer 40 to 50 meters long. The major operations in the final assembly were: installing wheels on the chassis, mounting a 22-horsepower motor, installing a storage bin, and attaching the cotton picker. Twenty-five men worked on the conveyer and their monthly norm was eighteen tractor-mounted cotton pickers, although usual production was 14 to 16 a month. The tractor had three wheels, two large rear wheels and one small front wheel; it was painted green. A drive shaft from the tractor to the cotton picker furnished power for the picker.

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT Sewerage System in Tashkent

DATE OF REPORT 13 December 1961

NO. PAGES 1

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2. [redacted] team worked on ulitsa Karla Marksa, ulitsa Engel'sa and Zhukovskaya ulitsa, where the mains had already been installed. Their job was to put in the pipes from the homes to the street mains. The pipes from the homes to the street were eight inches in diameter and the street main was about 16 inches in diameter. The workers went from one home to the next, but occasionally were stopped by some owners who did not want their houses modernized because they could not afford it. In these cases they continued to utilize the open sewers in existence.
3. By October 1961 the center of Tashkent was serviced primarily by a central sewerage system and few owners used the open sewers. Immediately outside the center of Tashkent, outdoor plumbing was still in use.
4. In the central sewerage system, sewage moved through the mains by gravity flow. The sewerage mains were placed from one meter to as much as four meters deep, so that they could operate by gravity. Water mains, however, were buried in the ground only about one meter deep.² The water, gas, and sewer mains had separate trenches.

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Comments:

1. There were many teams engaged in similar work throughout the center of Tashkent.
2. During the summer months, at least twice a week there would be a water shortage for two or three hours at a time.

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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR)

REPORT

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SUBJECT Glavmetallobaza in Tashkent

DATE OF REPORT

4 January 1962

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DATE OF
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PLACE 2
DATE ACQ.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. Glavmetallobaza (Main Metal Base), located at ulitsa Shota Rustaveli 105 in Tashkent, was the central storage depot for all metals used in industries in Tashkent and all Uzbek SSR except for direct deliveries of metal consignments to plants by the railroad administration. There was a sub-base at Samarkand (N 38-35, E 68-03) and there may have been other bases

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2. Metals of all kinds and in all forms from slabs, ingots, and sheets to finished products like tubing, pipes, bolts and nuts were transported from all parts of the USSR and shunted by rail into the depot grounds, where they were unloaded, sorted, and placed either in covered warehouses or semi-covered structures, pens, or in allotted open spaces on the grounds. The rail cars were of different tonnage capacities and were allotted time limits for unloading. For instance, a 60-ton car was expected to unload in two hours. Two steam unloading cranes were used for heavy unloading, one of 25 tons and the other 15 tons. Both operated by steel cables strung under loads and not by means of magnets. Other equipment were winches, trolleys, carts, forked lifts, etc.
3. Glavmetallobaza was organized into several departments under an operations office of about 20 employees. The director in 1961 was one Arivdahanov, an Uzbek; chief storekeeper was a Russian by the name of Govorkov; and chief of the transport department was one Kaziyeu, probably a Kazakh. The two hundred employees of the base worked two shifts, the night shift having shorter hours than the day shift.

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4. The base operated in the following manner: Customers submitted their requisitions to the main office, where they were checked and approved. The requisitions were then directed to the pertinent department where the materials were issued. Loading was handled either on rail cars that could be moved to their destination by locomotives, or by trucks supplied either by the customer or a motor pool in Tashkent. The base had only about a dozen trucks of its own which were used internally.

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5. [REDACTED]

6. [REDACTED] over the 1957-1961 period the operations and turnover of metals at the base had increased by 40 per cent.

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7. A [REDACTED] sketch of the location of Glavmetallobaza appears on Page 3. A rough [REDACTED] sketch of the layout, particularly of the rail track system of Glavmetallobaza appears on Page 4. [REDACTED] eight kilometers of track covered the grounds [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Comment: Rail lines outside the territory of the base were under the Tashkent Railroad Administration and there was no connection jurisdictionally between them and the internal rail network of the base.

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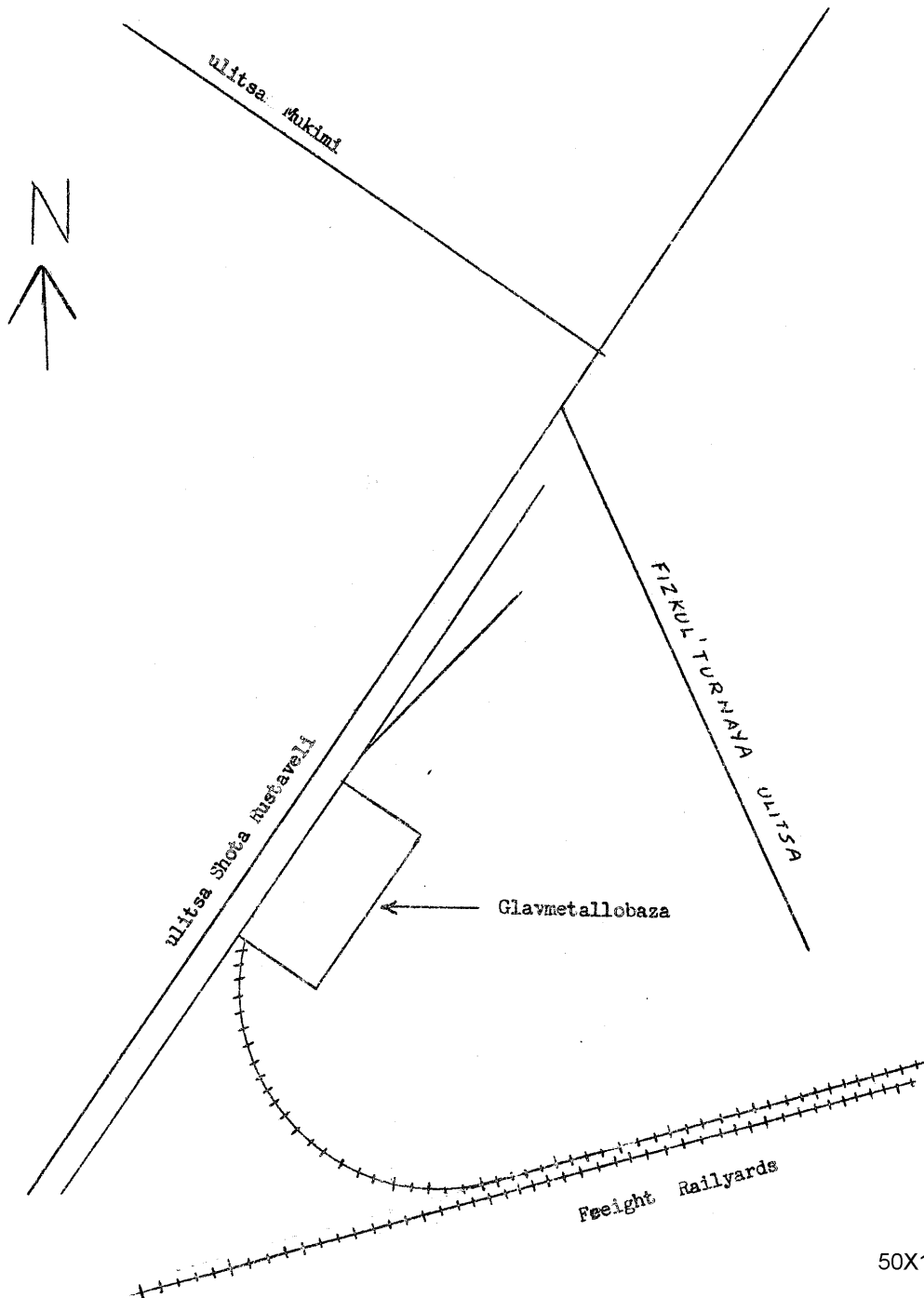
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Sketch: Location of Glavmetallobaza, Tashkent: 1961

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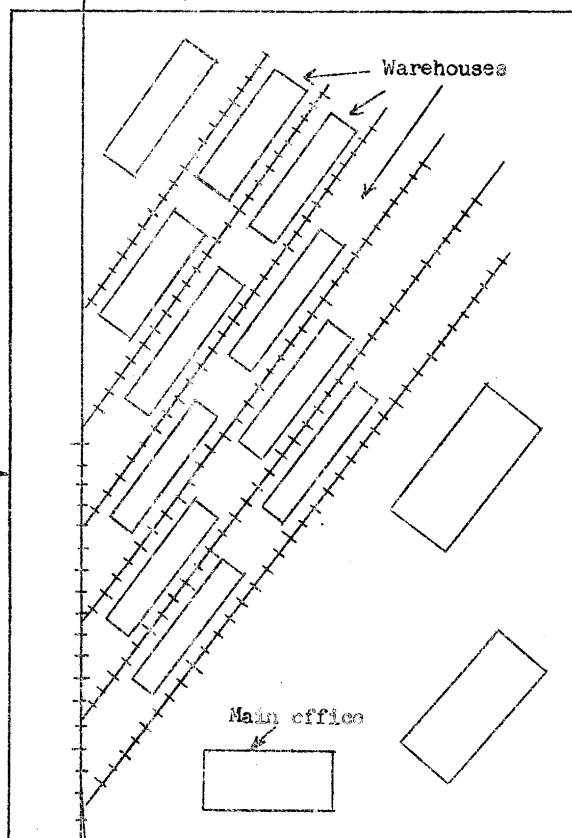
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Sketch Layout of Glavmetallobaza in Tashkent - 1961

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